

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1848.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BARLOW moved to take up at this time, the Senate resolution fixing a day for the election of Keeper of the Penitentiary; carried and the resolution was concurred in.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to dispense with the rules, in order to take up at this time, the resolution fixing the day for an adjournment; carried.

And the resolution was amended, fixing the 28th day of February instant, as the day for adjournment.

Mr. HARDY moved to take up at this time, the bill to change the time of holding the Christian County and Circuit Courts, and for other purposes; carried.

And the amendments of the Senate thereto, were concurred in.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill for the benefit of David Robinson was passed; carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to re-consider the vote by which the bill and substitutes for the abolition of capital punishment were laid on the table. He had not changed his views upon the matter, but made the motion in order to allow discussion upon the proposition.

Mr. HARRIS advocated the motion. It was carried, and the bill and amendments were then referred to a select committee of five.

A bill to amend an act to regulate the settlement and administration of estates; read, the blanks were filled and then the bill was committed to a select committee to perfect.

A bill to provide for the location and erection of the Green River Lunatic Asylum; read.

On motion of Mr. WILKINS, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Collins in the Chair, on said bill.

Mr. BARLOW moved as a test question to strike out the first section, except the enacting clause.

Mr. COMBS hoped that motion would not prevail. He reviewed the history of the Asylum at Lexington, and showed that that Asylum could not accommodate all the lunatics in the State. Previous to the erection of that Asylum those unfortunate beings of unsound mind were roaming about the country like wild beasts, objects of terror and of sympathy. He did not wish to discuss the bill, but simply to express his anxious desire for the erection of the Asylum proposed by this bill.

Mr. T. D. BROWN believed that the passage of this bill was demanded, upon every consideration of humanity. It was agreed by all that the Institution at Lexington could not accommodate half of the lunatics in the State, and such being the case it was the duty of the State to erect another Asylum for that class of unfortunate and afflicted beings.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Buckner,) had hoped that gentlemen upon the committee, who had acquired the information by their visit to the Asylum at Lexington, and also by their own personal and medical knowledge, would give that information to the House. Kentucky had taken the lead of the west upon this matter, and now there were in the State about 800 lunatics who should be placed in an Asylum, and the Institution at Lexington could not accommodate half of that number. It was for the House to decide whether they would enlarge that Asylum or erect a new one in some other portion of the State. He was not now going to advocate the claims of any part of the State, but he was desirous of having it located in his section and he should vote for an appropriation to erect it at any place in the State. It was absolutely necessary that something of the kind should be done, and done now. It would not require a larger appropriation to erect a new Institution than had been annually made for the Asylum at Lexington. That distinguished philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, had expressed the opinion that the erection of a new Institution was the best and wisest course. The object was to restore those unfortunate individuals to soundness of mind and health, and a retired location was better for that object than to enlarge the Institution at Lexington. He gave an interesting account of his visit to the Institutions of this character, at Boston, Mass., and also at Utica, N. Y. One Asylum could not accommodate more than 300, and an effort to crowd more into one Institution would defeat the very object which it was intended to effect.

Under the present organization of the Asylum "pay patients" could not be admitted, and it was the duty of the State to provide for all cases, those that could pay, as well as those that could not pay.

The present bill was nearly a transcript of the law which established the Asylum at Lexington, and as to the amount of the appropriation he was not at all disposed to differ with other men. He was impressed with the duty of the State to erect another Institution, and as regards the location or the precise amount to be appropriated he was not tenacious, but should vote for it, let it be located at what place it might be. The land could be purchased at a much less price in the Green River section of the State, and there were many other advantages and claims for its location there.

Mr. BARLOW then withdrew his motion and stated, that at a proper time he should co-operate with the friends of the bill in relation to the location.

Mr. S. YOUNG offered an amendment in relation to the location.

He said he had noticed that when any distinguished favor was done to any portion of the State, it was conferred either upon the Eastern part of the State, or in the Green River country. He believed that the middle portion of the State presented advantages that neither of the other locations possessed. He had been informed by physicians that the Green River portion of the State was not as healthy as the middle; that the diseases were of a more severe and obstinate character there, than in other sections of the State.

He did not feel willing to vote for a bill that would exclude the middle portion from presenting its claims and advantages for the location of the Asylum.

Mr. HARDY was exceedingly sorry to see that any man should base his opposition or advocacy of this bill, upon such narrow grounds as its location. This matter was not started by Green River men; but the expression of the opinion was made in favor of that section of the State, by persons not resident there. There were two things to be answered—whether we would do something for these unfortunate individuals! and the next, how should we do it!—shall we enlarge the Asylum at Lexington, or erect a new one. It is not politic or advantageous to have a larger number at Lexington than they can now accommodate; and again, it could be erected in the Green River country much cheaper, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD having been one of the committee who had visited the Asylum at Lexington, would make a statement of a few facts in relation thereto. He related some statistical facts in relation to that Institution. If it was necessary to erect the Asylum at Lexington, it was also equally

necessary to establish another Asylum, not at the same place, because it was impossible for the Superintendent to attend to more than could now be accommodated there; but at some point in the southern portion of the State. Unless a remedy is given soon after the attack, and while the disease was in its incipient stages, there could not be a radical cure effected. He was opposed to only one feature of the bill, and that was, its appropriation of \$30,000. That was a little too strong for him to sanction, knowing, as he did, the condition of the Treasury. He was in favor of \$5,000 appropriation annually, if its friends would do as they proposed to do two years ago, &c.

Mr. McREYNOLDS said the location of the proposed Asylum, was an insignificant matter as compared with the main objects of the bill. The erection of another asylum was actually called for by that unfortunate class of persons. He believed the appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, incompetent to the object proposed. He was aware that it was useless to make an appropriation when there were no funds in the Treasury; but if the members would visit the Asylum, and see the condition of the lunatics there placed, he was confident they would not refuse to make the appropriation asked for, and provide the means for meeting it. He discussed the bill at some length.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said it had not occurred to him, till the gentleman from Nelson, (Mr. S. Young,) mentioned it, that the terms employed in the bill would exclude the middle portion of the State. He was in favor of allowing all portions of the State an equal chance in obtaining the location of the proposed Asylum.

Mr. S. YOUNG'S amendment was then modified and adopted.

Mr. BOWLING then offered to amend by striking out so much as relates to the commissioners to locate the Asylum.

He thought it was in the hands of the Legislature to locate the Asylum, and they were doubtless as well prepared to do it as any commissioners could be. That a few commissioners might be more easily influenced, and they would necessarily have preferences and prejudices for some particular place, perhaps to the detriment of the Asylum. That it was a power too great to be conferred upon a few men, who could not be free from preferences and prejudices. He thought the Legislature the proper body to locate the Asylum.

The SPEAKER was opposed to the amendment, because it would engender a scuffle among the members of the House, and endanger the passage of the bill.

Mr. NEWELL was opposed to discussing the matter of location at this time; he would not name the child before it was born.

Mr. WILKINS was of the same opinion of the gentleman from Harrison, (Mr. Newell); he did not wish to have that "bone of contention" thrown into this House at this time.

Mr. CHILTON thought it better for the House to proceed and pass the bill, and leave it to commissioners, as proposed by the bill, to locate; and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. BOWLING then withdrew his amendment. On motion, the committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on enrollments, made a report.

Mr. T. D. BROWN said the resolution which was adopted a few days ago, in relation to a recess at one o'clock, retarded and impeded the progress of business, and gave the committees no time to meet and examine the matters before them, and he therefore moved to rescind the resolution; carried.

And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. NORRIS, of the Episcopal Church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms, to remove the chairs now in use in the Senate Chamber, and substitute such as are in use in the House.

Mr. WALL moved to amend the resolution, by adding, provided the squeaking cannot be stopped.

On motion of Mr. DRAFFIN, the resolution and amendment was laid upon the table.

Mr. FOX, from a select committee, had leave to report a bill to enlarge the town of Standford, which was read and passed.

Leave was granted to Mr. EVANS, to introduce a bill to establish "Washington College," in the county of Allen; referred.

Special Order of the Day.

The bill to fix the ratio and apportion the representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The question was on the motion of Mr. RICE to amend the bill, by giving only one member of the House to Nelson county—the bill as reported gives that county two.

Mr. RICE addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment—according to the Constitution, he did not believe Nelson could retain two members—all the counties adjoining her were deficient in the number of voters, according to the ratio—Hardin adjoining her was reported with two members in the House. She was deficient, but had a larger residuum than Nelson, and was entitled to her residuum and the two members. He hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved to amend the bill, by striking out the word one, after Mercer, and insert two—so as to give Mercer county two members of the House of Representatives. He was in favor of the motion to amend the bill, so as to give Nelson county only one member; she was entitled to only one, and Mercer was entitled to two—she had near two hundred votes more than Nelson—and she had a larger number of votes than several other counties, to which the bill gave two members—two members constitutionally belonged to Mercer, and he hoped she would receive them.

Mr. SLAUGHTER addressed the Senate against the motion of Senator Rice—showing where and how Nelson received her residuum—Nelson, Washington and Marion, by this bill, had four members, and were only deficient sixty-four votes—give them but three, and they had a residuum of upwards of thirteen hundred. The Senator from Lawrence, (Mr. Rice,) had talked much about the Constitution, but he had not heard any constitutional argument against the claim of Nelson to two members. He then went on to show that Mercer was not entitled to the residuum of Nelson—they did not adjoin. The gentleman from the Mountains had overlooked other counties adjoining him, and lying between his county and Nelson, and made his attack upon Nelson. The Senator he thought should pass this bill, as it came from the honorable committee, who had spent six weeks of patient and close application in forming it. The aid-de-camp of the gentleman from Lawrence, (Mr. Draffin,) speaks of the patriotism of his county—Nelson has sent out patriot sons who are not polled or listed, if counted, would place her ahead of Mercer, but he did not wish to speak of this. It was the duty of every county, when required or necessary, to go to fight the battles of their country.

Mr. WILLIAMS did not admit that Bourbon was crouched in fear at the feet of any Senator—there

was a surplus in the representation in the neighborhood of Nelson, and there was a deficiency in the neighborhood of Bourbon. So far as Bourbon is concerned, she is fortified by surplus all around her, which make her as strong as a rock, as said by the Senator from old Nelson, of his county. If it were right that Bourbon should constitutionally lose a member, he would not murmur. He had arisen at the present time, to deny that old Bourbon crouched at the feet of any Senator or county.

Mr. RICE replied to the Senator from Nelson at length—contending that according to the constitution, Nelson could not receive, under the present apportionment, but one member in the House. The Auditor's report shows the increase in his section of country—where the member should go. He did not intend to go for taking the member from Nelson to give it to Mercer; it belonged to the section from whence he comes, and there he should contend to take it. He did not desire to take a college graduate from Nelson, to represent his county; they would and could furnish their own material. Notwithstanding the report of the honorable committee, he hoped the Senate would recognize his claim as constitutional, and sustain the motion.

Mr. SLAUGHTER rejoined, contending that the Senator from Lawrence had yet failed to present his constitutional argument against Nelson—she was, from her residuum, entitled to the two members. He would take occasion, whilst up, to say to the Senator from Bourbon, that he intended nothing personal in his remarks about Bourbon—all he meant was that she was weak. He had only alluded to her by way of illustration, as he did to Christian, Logan, Harrison, and other counties.

The vote being then taken on the motion to strike out two members from Nelson and insert one, was decided in the negative, by a vote of 23 in the negative, to 9 in the affirmative.

The question then being on the amendment offered by Senator DRAFFIN, after some remarks by that Senator, contending that Mercer was unquestionably entitled to the representation given by the bill to Nelson, according to the constitution, and all the principles of right and justice, the vote was then taken, and decided in the negative—nays 20; yeas 11.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend the bill so as to make the thirty-third, the thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth Senatorial districts stand as they did under the old apportionment bill; adopted.

Mr. FOX moved to amend the bill by striking off one from Bourbon, and giving to Pulaski two.

Mr. FOX said that he ought to be admonished by votes just taken, from making this motion; but he felt it to be his duty, and he was bound to discharge it. He then went on comparing the different strength of the various counties—Pulaski, he said, had more votes than Christian, Logan, Nelson, Hardin, Bourbon, Harrison, which are reported in this bill with two members. He knew in attacking one of these counties, he touched all; he desired to let all alone, but duty compelled him to attack some of them; he had therefore struck at Bourbon, because she was the weakest. Pulaski was entitled to the two members, and he submitted to the Senate the justice of his motion.

Mr. HELM would not detain the Senate but a few moments. Larnie having been alluded to, and the Senator from Nelson having spoken of the assistance he had loaned him in his calculation, he desired to explain. He then went on to explain the various apportionments, showing that the committee had done the best possible, under the circumstances.

Mr. WILLIAMS addressed the Senate in opposition to the motion—he was surprised at the Senator from Pulaski, making an attack upon old Bourbon. He then went into an investigation of the situation of Pulaski, and the counties adjoining her; stating the strength of the counties adjoining Pulaski county—showing their deficiency, and contending that they could draw no residuum from elsewhere than Pulaski; he admitted that Pulaski had more voters than Bourbon, and if they composed the State of Kentucky, he would cheerfully grant the two members as claimed by the Senator. Bourbon was differently situated—she was surrounded by residuums which could be placed no where else, and he felt convinced when the relative claims of the two counties were compared, the verdict would be given in favor of old Bourbon.

Mr. WALL said as his county had not been directly assailed, it might not be thought necessary that he should defend it. But as frequent allusions were made to it by gentlemen in debate, he thought he saw a small cloud in the distant horizon, which indicated an approaching storm, and which might burst upon his county unless something was done to arrest it. In military operations, he said it was the part of a good General to reconnoitre well a strong fortress before attacking it, that he might the better ascertain its assailable points. If this wise precaution were used by those who meditated an assault upon his county, he thought they would abandon so hopeless an enterprise. They would find it so defended by the ramparts of the constitution, and by the large reinforcements which it had a right to command from adjoining counties, as to render it perfectly impregnable; and that any attempt to reduce it would only result in loss of time, and waste of ammunition. He would therefore, in the language of the coon to Captain Scott, advise those sharpshooters who designed an attack on old Harrison, to spare their ammunition. Not that like the coon he intended to surrender, but because he considered his county entirely out of the reach of their shot.

Mr. WILLIAMS rejoined, contending with zeal and energy that justice and right, and by the figures, Bourbon was entitled to the two members.

After some further remarks by Mr. Fox, the vote was taken on the motion, and decided in the negative—Yeas 9; Nays 22.

Mr. EVANS moved to amend the bill by giving to Warren two members in the House, and Logan one; the bill now gives Logan two and Warren one.

Mr. EVANS addressed the Senate at length in favor of his motion. He contended that according to the constitution—Warren county having the largest residuum, drew residuums from around her—was entitled to two Representatives at the expense of Logan; the motion was one which alone affected the counties of Logan and Warren—the reason assigned why Warren should have but one, is that she must supply Allen, which she contended, was not correct. Allen needs no residuum—she stands in a list of thirty counties, which, according to the bill, have each a member, with a less number of voters than Allen. Under the constitution Warren was entitled to the two members; the people of Warren were acquainted with the facts—they expected Logan to lose a member and Warren to have two. He disliked to trouble the Senate with a speech, but his duty compelled him to make the remarks he had.

Mr. TODD, the Chairman of the committee which reported the bill, having been called upon by the Senator from Warren, went into an explanation and assigned the reasons why the committee reported the bill giving Warren one and Logan two members in the Lower House.

Mr. WALKER said that this matter had been so often before the Senate, and so much discussed, that he felt a delicacy in saying any thing upon the subject. He then contrasted the claims of the two counties to the member in contention—and contending zealously that Warren after supplying Allen, would fall far short of Logan, after Logan had drawn her residuums from Muhlenburg, Butler and Edmon-

son. The matter had been fully discussed before the two committees, and had been decided against Warren—the Senator had discussed it fully before the committee of the whole in the Senate, and again decided against Warren. He was now willing to submit it to the Senate, believing that the same result would be had, and old Logan left with her two members.

After some further remarks by Senator Evans in favor of his proposition; and Senator Walker against it; the question being shall the amendment be adopted, was decided in the negative. Yeas 11, Nays 21. On motion, the Senate took a recess until half past 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. McNARY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

Mr. ENGLISH, from a select committee, had leave to report a bill repealing the 13th and 14th sections of the road law of Trimble county, approved Jan. 1843; which was read and passed.

High Court of Impeachment.

The court was duly opened by proclamation, for the trial of Jno. A. Duff, late Surveyor, &c. The examination of witnesses having been concluded on yesterday, the evening was consumed arguing the case by Mr. Moore for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Breck for the respondent. At 5 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Price and Thomas (a remonstrance,) which were appropriately referred.

Mr. HARRELD had leave to bring in a bill to change part of the State road from Bowlinggreen to Greenville; referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The bill for the benefit of Wm. B. Smith, which was under consideration when 12 o'clock arrived yesterday, came up in order at this time.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wintersmith, prohibiting the sale of the slaves within five years.

Mr. WILKINS opposed the amendment.

Mr. HUGHES moved to amend the amendment by striking out "five," and inserting "three;" carried, and the amendment was adopted.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill, it was carried, 43 to 34.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Mr. TOWLES moved to dispense with the rules, in order to take up a Senate bill providing for the payment of the witnesses for the State in trial of the impeachment of John A. Duff; carried, the bill was then read and passed.

Mr. HAGGARD had leave to offer a resolution allowing this Hall to Mr. Patten this evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of exhibiting the attainments of the pupils of the institution for the blind, of which he is the Superintendent; adopted.

Mr. SMITH offered a resolution allowing the use of this Hall to Mr. Asa Whitney of New York, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of explaining and elucidating the practicability and policy of constructing a Railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean; adopted.

Mr. TOWLES offered to amend by allowing the use of this Hall to the Franklin Athenaeum on the night of the 22d February for the purpose of commemorating the birth of Washington and the triumph at Buena Vista; adopted.

Mr. SPEED—Judiciary—a Senate bill to provide for a change of venue in the prosecution of Francis M. Ewing, with an amendment; read.

Mr. DOHONEY was opposed to the amendment for he thought it would be tantamount to acquitting him, because the witnesses could not be got there.

Mr. JUDD was in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Speed, Haggard and Towles in favor.

The amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. SPEED, a bill for the benefit of the Administrator of the estate of Robert Carter; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the infant children of William Carpenter deceased; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington; read and passed.

Also, a bill to abolish the original jurisdiction of the Appellate Court in cases of Ferries and Mills; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the town of Newport, in Campbell county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of William P. Woolley; read and passed.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the Estill County Court; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Isaac Bush, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read.

Mr. SPEED stated the reasons upon which the committee had based their opinion.

Mr. FORDE concurred in the opinion of the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Speed.)

The bill was then rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Jeremiah Joiner, deceased, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Polly Garrard, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, against the petition of sundry citizens of Greenup county; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Fauntleroy's heirs; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Leland Early, and others; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Riley Long; concurred in.

Also, against the petition of Thompson Bramlet; concurred in.

Also, a bill to amend the acts relating to the town of Georgetown; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Jesse Day, of Morgan county.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the report of the committee.

The committee then, on request withdrew the report.

Mr. WOOD—Judiciary—a Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Greensburg; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the infant heirs of Augustus F. Jacobs; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of John Turly, deceased; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Surveyor of Scott county; read.

Also, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Saml. Tevis, deceased; granted.

Mr. J. BROWN asked to have the committee state the grounds upon which they asked to be discharged.

Mr. SPEED said that at the request of the gentleman from Shelby, he would state the grounds of the application for a bill, and the reasons of the committee for refusing it. The application is made by the widow and children of Mr. Tevis, late Clerk of Shelby Circuit Court, a gentleman and most excellent Clerk. Mr. T. has been dead several years;

the wish is, to revive the right to list and collect fee bills, that could not be listed by the general law. No sufficient excuse was given for having failed to list and make collections under the general law. The committee regarded the rights of those against whom the fee bills may be, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because they might do great injustice to persons.

Also, a bill to reduce into one the several acts in relation to Mill Dams, &c.; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of B. W. Burge; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Hiram Begley, and others of Perry county, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; and it was rejected.

Also, a Senate bill increasing the powers of the Harrison County Court; read and passed.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived.

Mr. J. BROWN moved to dispense with the orders of the day, in order to allow standing committees to make their reports; carried.

Also, a Senate bill authorizing Jeremiah P. Richards to sell certain lands, and for other purposes, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read.

Mr. HAMILTON advocated the passage of the bill, but asked to have the committee withdraw the report, in order to allow him to appear before them and so amend the bill as to make it acceptable; which was done.

Mr. T. D. BROWN submitted a report of the joint committee appointed to visit the Lunatic Asylum, and 500 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKINNEY, of the committee on Enrollments, made a report.

Mr. WOOD, a Senate bill to amend an act to increase the powers of the Trustees of the town of Versailles; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Hart county; read.

Mr. WOOD made a statement of the facts in the case, and the bill was then passed.

A message from the Governor, announcing his approval of certain bills.

Also, a Senate bill to detach Estill county from the eleventh and add it to the tenth Judicial District; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to protect parents and guardians, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a Senate bill for the benefit of Wm. Scott, with the opinion that it ought not to pass; read and rejected.

Also, a bill to change the time of holding the Oldham Circuit Courts; read and passed.

Also, a Senate bill to incorporate the Long Run Baptist Church of Jefferson county; read and passed.

Also, a bill concerning conveyances, with amendments of the Senate; concurred in and the bill as amended was passed.

Also, a Senate bill concerning guardians, with an amendment; read, amendment concurred in and the bill was passed.

Also, a bill to amend the law regulating the administration of decedents estates; read, ordered to be printed and referred, with instructions to report Monday.

Also, against the petition of Jesse Day, praying a change of venue.

SATURDAY... FEBRUARY 19, 1848

4. *Resolved*, That the framers of our constitution exhibited great wisdom in placing the war-making power, by far the most delicate and dangerous of the government, in the people's Representatives in Congress, and in the present "unfortunate and un-

Frankfort, Ky., February 19, 1848.

Flour! Flour!!

JUST received from Stedman's Mills, a lot of very superior Family Flour, for sale at \$5 per barrel. B. B. JODNSON.
Frankfort, February 19, 1848.

I HAVE some of the very best Standard works, which I will sell low, and request those desirous of making valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock.

January 6. W. M. TODD.

occupied by MUNSELL & CO., near the Post Office.
February 14, 1848.

BELTING and HOSE. Orders solicited and punctually filled.
Louisville, January 1, 1949.

General Advertisements.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits, incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives to this terrible disease. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, felt no delay in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this terrible disease, and in every case where it has been used, it has effected a permanent cure.
Col. Brewster, of Yorkville, New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Epilepsy for many years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.
Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subject to this for many years, and has been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that she is now enjoying good health.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell Co., Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much troubled by this terrible disease, and that he has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he is now enjoying good health.
FITS OF 25 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case of the son of William Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits, years ago. He was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health. He was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health. He was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
Mr. Wm. Secore's letter to Doctors Evans & Hart—I have spent over three hundred dollars for Medicine and Medical attendance. I was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health. He was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health. He was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and is now enjoying good health.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY. NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON,
No. 4, Switzer's Row, St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky.
ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SE-
LECTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, A FINE STOCK OF
Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS in season in the City of Frankfort, Ky. We return our friends and customers our thanks for past favors, and respectfully invite them, and purchasers generally, to call and examine OUR STOCK, before purchasing elsewhere. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest, to all who may favor us with their custom.

All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Frankfort, October 17, 1847—763-ly

GENERAL AGENT.

WILLIAM F. LEATHERS,

General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish promptly with every variety of the season's goods.

Office—St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky.
March 30, 1847. 753-ly

CAPITAL HALL.

Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, Frankfort.

A. G. DILLON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish promptly with every variety of the season's goods.

Office—St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky.
March 30, 1847. 753-ly

STREET CLOTHING STORE.

J. C. F. GRIMME.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon him, and for the kind and generous offers of the same. He has on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

which he sells equally as cheap as the same articles can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.

He has on hand a large quantity of **GOODS**, suitable for Gentlemen's wear; and having engaged the services of Mr. L. A. SPAIN, a well known and experienced Tailor, he can make any Garment, in the newest and most fashionable style.

He respectfully invites all to give him a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

His establishment is in DILLON'S CORNER ROOM, immediately opposite the Store of Peter A. Macklin, and the Old Bank.

Frankfort, January 13, 1848.

GROCERIES, &c.

LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!!

WE invite the special attention of our friends in the town and country, to our well selected and cheap stock of **GOODS**, which we will sell at a very low price, for the purpose of clearing out our stock.

Our stock consists of the following: Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Butter, Crackers, Flour, Meal, &c. &c.

Also—HATS, CAPS, &c.; ROOTS AND SHOES; SPUN COTTON, CASSIMERE, CANNISTS, VESTINGS, &c.

All of which we will sell at a very low price, for the purpose of clearing out our stock.

Office—St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky.
January 13, 1848—753-ly

ROUGH AND READY HANDKERCHIEFS.

JUST received a beautiful assortment, (all colors) of the above article, made entirely of Kentucky Silk, with a beautiful Portrait of the Old Hero, Price \$1. For sale by

BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON,
No. 4, St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky.

House and Sign Painting.

HAVING secured the services of J. ATKINSON, one of the best workmen in the West, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Painting, including Woodwork, Stoves, Banners, and Transparencies, Menus, Old Follies and Signs of Temperance Societies. Also, all kinds of House, Store and Ornamental Painting. As I am determined to employ none but the best of workmen, and will warrant my work to be done in the best manner and of good materials, I solicit a share of patronage.

I will attend to all business and contracting, and will give satisfaction, and at moderate prices.

Frankfort, Jan. 13, 1848—753-ly

Frankfort Female Seminary.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLD.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage of the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the experience of more than thirteen years' successful teaching, will enable them to afford facilities for the improvement of Young Ladies, of a superior character. Therefore, in their appeal to the public for patronage, they feel confident that they will receive a liberal and judicious patronage.

Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, but no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.

(Our half to be paid in advance.)
English branches, \$12, \$15 and \$20 00
Music, 5 00
French, Drawing and Painting, each, 10 00
Boarding, 20 00

Rev. Geo. W. W. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Ballou,
Gov. Wm. Finckel, Esq., Hon. James Harlan,
Col. James Davidson, Judge Ben. Moore,
Judge J. M. Hewitt, Hon. B. V. Owsley,
Rev. Rev. T. Metcalfe, L. Broadhead, Esq.

January 1, 1848—753-ly

DENTISTRY.

DRS. MAJOR & WARNER, Resident Dentists,

RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Frankfort, and its vicinity, in all cases of DENTISTRY, such as the CLEANING, FILLING, EXTRACTING AND INSERTION OF TEETH.

No exertions will be spared to give satisfaction, and the public may rest assured that no exertions will be spared to render all of their operations as skillful as possible.

Persons are requested to call and have their Teeth examined free of charge. Specimens of work always open for inspection.

Office on the corner of Main and Ann Streets, over Dr. Catcliff's Drug Store.

Frankfort, March 16, 1847—753-ly

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE.

WILL tender their individual attention to the practice of Medicine, in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and Office on Main-street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Catcliff's Drug Store, and one door below James Burges' Grocery Store.

June 9, 1846—713-ly

DOCTORS PHATHAN & WATSON.

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY.

DOCTOR PHATHAN will give his chief attention to Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children—branches in which he has been for many years extensively engaged. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper.

DOCTOR WATSON is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (London), and was for four years a dresser in St. Thomas' Hospital, under Sir Astley Cooper.

Office on St. Clair-street, near the Bridge.

Frankfort, Kentucky, January 1, 1847

Fresh Family Flour.

20 BBLs. fresh Family Flour, prime article, in store and for sale by

GRAY & GEORGE,
Jan. 1848.

Notions.

PURSES, Pocket Books, Pencil Cases, Steel Pens, Seal Wax, &c., for sale at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE,
January 6.

Frankfort Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING
The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX.

Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JOHN SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERRICK, Esq.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and can also be had at Charles S. Bollen & Co's, Lexington; W. M. Todd's, Frankfort; Morton & Griswold's, Louisville; Lewis Collins', Maysville; Lyle & Watkins', Paris. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Where persons will club and remit us Thirty dollars we will forward ten copies, by the carriers of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

G. G. ROGERS & Co.
Frankfort, Ky., 1847.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

AT THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.

At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's building, and one door below the Commonwealth Office, St. Clair-street, Frankfort, Ky., have the pleasure of announcing that they have received a large and well selected stock of the latest style, and made of very superior Goods. Their stock of Goods was selected by one of the most experienced Tailors in the city, and were manufactured in Germany under the supervision of an experienced Tailor, so that they are able to recommend their Clothing without the least hesitation. They wish to make rapid sales and are willing to sell at a very low price, believing that a "mable sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

Their stock consists of: Coats, a la mode; Frocks and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth; Beaver and Pilot Cloth Coats; Blanket Coats; French Cassimere; Tacklin Coats; Tweed Cassimere and James Coats; Sack Coats of every variety and at almost all prices; Vests of every variety and style, and at prices to suit the times; Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, and James Pantaloon of all sizes and patterns; Lithon Shirts made in order, various prices and styles; Handed Caps; Drawers and Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Jersey Scarfs; and the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of Superior Traveling Trunks, which they will sell on good terms.

S. W. A. Co., careful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to merit a continuance of that patronage, and to continue to supply the wants of the people, and by sparing neither pains nor expense to supply these wants. They intend to keep, at all times, a good stock, and they intend to sell cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 19, 1847—753-6m

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAUTICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 29, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS Company, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and a half, during which period it has issued 15,333 policies, and for the first eighteen months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$100,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$65,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guarantee capital of \$200,000, places the security of the Company on a basis so solid as to afford a rational and just confidence.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the dealers, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for the whole term or for the term of years, a feature unknown in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated in this State.

Two dividends of 50 percent, each, on the amount of premium paid in—*without interest*—may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the party survive to make 13 annual payments, leaving the balance of the premium paid, to be paid for, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or of any of its Agents.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
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15	77	88	1 56
20	51	105	1 77
25	1 04	1 13	2 00
30	1 21	1 26	2 26
35	1 25	1 34	2 55
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 96	2 09	3 73
50	2 32	2 31	5 74
60	3 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

A. M. Merriam, M. O. Roberts, Henry A. Nelson,
O. Bushnell, C. F. Lindsey, Samuel C. Paxson,
Richard L. Purdy, Henry K. Boettcher, Jonathan K. Herrick,
R. A. Reading, Robert B. Coleman, Wm. N. Seymour,
John M. Nixon, Morris Franklin.

A. M. MERCIANT, President.
R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

George Wilkes, M. D., 31 N. 3rd-street.
Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., 3 St. Marks Place.
O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

SOLICITOR.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

Losses adjusted in this town without delay.

Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.

Dr. Leslie Sned, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847. 753-ly

November Report.

THE NAUTICAL MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (No. 29, Wall Street), has issued during the month of November, 1847, 17 new Policies, viz: to

Merchants 17 Lawyers, 3
No. 100 1 Bankers, 3
Manufacturers 3 Clerks and Agents, 6
Farmers and Planters 11 Mariner and Boatmen, 12
E. S. Marshall 1 Clergymen, 2
Wentworth of Congress 1 Judge, 1
Gentlemen 2 Editor, 1

Number of Policies issued, 71
A. M. MERCIANT, President.
R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. 752-31

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KENON informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased of his friend, H. Hodges the Bindery, and is now in possession of it.

He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS, ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.

HEAVY BOOKS, of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Hall's Law Office.

Frankfort, July 21, 1847—773-ly